

ORAL HYGIENE

A JOURNAL FOR DENTISTS

EDITED BY

GEORGE EDWIN HUNT, M.D., D.D.S.

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THE ORAL HYGIENE PROBLEM

By GEORGE EDWIN HUNT, M.D., D.D.S., Indianapolis, Ind.

Read Before the Chicago Dental Society, Chicago, Ill., November 21, 1911,
and Published Simultaneously With the Dental Review

The oral hygiene problem is an economic and sociologic one.

Some years ago, when the campaign against tuberculosis was in its infancy, some congressman of great faith but meager discretion, introduced a bill in Congress which, if passed, would have appropriated \$10,000 of the people's money for the purpose of investigating the causes of tuberculosis and the best means for its prevention. The bill was promptly referred to the committee on acoustics, or gilding the capitol dome, or something like that, and henceforth was known of man no more. At that same session a bill was introduced and passed, appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose of investigating the causes and prevention of hog cholera, which led Dr. J. N. Hurty,

secretary of the Indiana state board of health, to publicly enlarge upon the advantages of being a hog instead of a man, in these United States.

If you are a grower of hogs or cattle or horses and an epidemic threatens to destroy them, the Department of Agriculture will, on your request, send you an expert to look after your live stock and bring them through to a state of health. If you are raising corn or wheat or cotton or sugar beets and something goes wrong with your crop, the government stands ready to put at your service its vast machinery for ascertaining and overcoming your difficulties. But if you are engaged in merely raising children, future citizens of your country, the government's willingness and ability to assist you in bringing

them up scientifically is far-cical as compared with the help it can extend to you in keeping the boll weevil out of your cotton or "lumpy jaw" from spreading amongst your cattle.

We are only just beginning to learn the fundamental truth that the greatest asset a nation can have is its human asset. The citizens of the nation are the foundation stones of its wealth and prosperity. All our wealth, our commerce, our industries, are due to the labors of the people. If our citizens continue to grow, mentally, morally and materially, the nation increases in world importance. But the citizens of a nation cannot advance mentally, morally and materially unless they also advance physically. That is axiomatic and incontrovertible. Rome declined mentally, morally and politically as her citizenry declined physically. Right living and a due regard for health rules must ever be the basis on which the physical welfare of the people depends, and without healthy bodies we cannot expect to find the sound mind.

In all this I want to make clear to you the distinction between the "material prosperity" of a nation and the "money" held by the people of that nation. Money in itself does not add an iota to the material prosperity of a nation. Those who accumulate, or, as the phrase has it, "make" money, are frequent-

ly not producers at all of material wealth. Money making produces nothing. The fact that we think so is one of the peculiarities of our civilization. The accumulation of a hundred millions of dollars, so far as the act of gathering together those dollars, or the paper which represents them, is concerned, has not added a penny's worth to the material welfare of the nation. Nor would it add to the material welfare of the nation if that hundred millions of dollars were prorated among the people. Material prosperity means an increase of material of actual use in the life of the individuals of that nation. Money merely represents an artificial means, arbitrarily selected, by parting with which those who have money may secure these objects of real and material importance to life.

All people are either producers or non-producers. Most producers only produce to a part of their capacity. There are various reasons why most people do not produce to their full capacity. Some are too lazy to do so, others have not had the proper preliminary training; still others are laboring along the wrong groove in life, and a large number are not physically fit to do so. Some non-producers ought to be producers of, perhaps, small capacity. Other non-producers are hopelessly non-producers. Children and the aged are of right non-pro-

ducers. Our present civilization in the United States does not tend to remedy this matter. Many non-producers, as our tramps, our "middlemen" in business, and many others, under a more enlightened scheme of existence, would be added to the army of producers, thereby increasing the material prosperity of all. And *general* material prosperity means a better educated, a more healthy, a better nourished, and a happier people.

All non-producers exist at the expense of the producers, and the wealth of the nation is the resultant of the efforts of its producers, less the tax of its non-producers. Insane hospitals, institutes for the deaf and dumb and the blind, schools for the feeble minded, tuberculosis sanitariums, penitentiaries, houses of correction, jails, work-houses, poor-houses, and the like, are all maintained by the producers for the benefit of the non-producers. Incidentally I might add that the men in the army and navy, in so far as they are men of war, men in scores of political offices, commission men, brokers, and persons in many other pursuits, are really non-producers and existing at the expense of the producers of the nation.

You and I are producers. If that statement startles you, permit me to make an explanation. A producer is any one who contributes to the physical, mental or material welfare of the people

of the nation. I do not mention moral welfare, for I believe a perfectly normal person, mentally and physically, is of necessity one of good morals. Not, necessarily, a person of good moral "character," for "character," in this connection, means "the moral qualities assigned to a person by repute" and is therefore a matter of some one's opinion, but a moral person nevertheless. Now, if every one were a producer in the sense that the farmer and the artisan—the purest forms—are producers, the nation would inevitably deteriorate physically, mentally and materially, because something more is needed than mere material prosperity for man to reach his highest plane of usefulness. The possession of material necessary to mere existence is not enough to round out the perfect life. Man must also have a knowledge of and an interest in things which awaken and develop his intellectual and artistic being, or his life is not well balanced. Therefore, teachers; artists, literary, musical, theatrical—some of them—and of other sorts; managers of businesses and their subordinates, and this includes our necessary political officeholders who should be nothing but the managers of our public business; physicians, dentists, lawmakers—a few—and law enforcers, but not practitioners of law; all are producers in the sense that they increase either the men-

tal, material or physical welfare of the people. They are necessary for the uplift of the whole mass and are therefore producers, although indirect ones. Nevertheless, they are as necessary in the scheme of social and economic progress as are the true producers.

Of late years the attention of civilized nations has been more and more directed toward the solving of the problem of how best to increase the efficiency of our producers and to decrease the number of our non-producers. In a way this has been forced on the attention of the thinkers of the world, owing to the fact that in spite of the great progress made in late decades in mental, material and moral directions, the number of our non-producers has increased proportionally faster than the population. Permit me to call your attention to the proportional increase in the number of insane, of criminals, of paupers, and of other non-producing classes to support this assertion. William H. Allen says, "The greatest of graft concealers is inefficiency. Waste-graft does more harm than theft-graft."

The many sociologic, economic and hygienic movements in this and all other civilized nations in late years are movements designed to further the solution of this great world problem of how best to increase the efficiency of our producers and to de-

crease the number of our non-producers. The tenement house question, the slum problem, the white slave question, the liquor question, the "special interests" question, the tariff question, the graft problem, the natural resource conservation question, the tax problem, and practically all other questions of great national importance, in the final analysis resolve themselves into the single query, How can we best increase the efficiency of our producers and decrease the number of our non-producers? It is the big world problem today. In its solution lies the greatest economic good the world can face. It is the problem of the ages.

The greatest limit of efficiency in the citizen can only be attained under conditions of perfect health. Health is the greatest boon than can be conferred on mankind. This truth has been quite generally acknowledged in the past, but its application, in the minds of economists, has been largely to the individual and not to the mass. The effort has been to ameliorate the condition of those already partially or wholly non-producers on account of their physical condition, instead of trying to better the environment of the mass and thus prevent this deterioration in those least fitted to resist the encroachment of disease. In our country the mental welfare of all our

citizens, whether of high or low degree, has been better cared for in past decades than by any other nation in the world, with the possible exception of Germany, but it has only been in recent years that we have realized the absolute necessity of strenuous and united effort along the line of better public health if greater national efficiency is to be attained. Today the movement looking toward the prevention of disease is spreading over the states from ocean to ocean. The public drinking cup is being gradually abolished; the public roller towel will soon be an object of curiosity and dread; the pernicious fly, bred in filth, raised in corruption, and a disseminator of disease in its maturity, is recognized as an enemy to society; fresh air is demanded as the right of all; pure food and pure drink are declared to be the heritage of even the least pretentious; and the movement for the conservation of the health of the people, the movement for increasing the efficiency of our producers and decreasing the number of our non-producers is attaining a significance never before conceded by the world. The cleaning up of Cuba and the rejuvenation of the Canal Zone, sanitarily, by the United States army are latter-day examples of this. And the oral hygiene movement is but a part of this great, grand, world-wide movement for a better

and a more healthful life on the part of the people.

It seems superfluous, before this audience, for me to touch but in the lightest manner on the now generally recognized obvious necessity for better oral conditions among the mass of the people, if greater efficiency is to obtain. All thoughtful men and women, not only in the medical and dental professions, but among those of the laity interested in sociologic and economic problems, freely acknowledge it and insist on its vast importance. However, with your indulgence, I will elaborate upon a thought or two.

A very large percentage, much more than a mere majority, of the physical ills mankind undergoes are due to what we eat, how much of it we eat and how we eat it. If all mankind were correct of conduct in respect to these three matters, the average income of practitioners of medicine, if the present number persisted, would be nearer \$100 per year than the \$650 per year, with which they are now credited. Rheumatism, cancer, gout, gastralgia, gastritis, cardialgia, enteritis, pyorrhoea alveolaris, diarrhoea, constipation, colitis, hemorrhoids, arterio-sclerosis, nephritis, diabetes, all forms of anaemia, the protean manifestations of auto-intoxication, and a score of other maladies which take their yearly human toll of suffering and death, are largely or

wholly due to faulty metabolism. Faulty metabolism spells malassimilation. Malassimilation means imperfect digestion. Imperfect digestion is caused by either eating the wrong thing, eating too much of what we eat, or eating what we eat in an improper manner. You cannot escape the conclusion, and the more you study the question the more firmly you will be convinced that of all the important steps in preserving the health and well being of the human body, none is of more importance than what we eat, how much of it we eat and how we eat it.

If the above is true, and I do not believe it can be successfully controverted, the importance of the mouth and teeth in the preservation of the physical welfare of the nation has not been exaggerated by even its most ardent advocates. It is the key to the situation. As the only three or four inches of the thirty feet of alimentary canal absolutely under the voluntary control of the individual, and as the area responsible for properly beginning the preparation of all food for serving its appointed task in constructive metabolic activity, the condition of the mouth and its contents, and their preparedness to properly and perfectly perform their physiologic function, looms large as a potent factor in the prevention of faulty metabolism in the whole body. And this is the great fact now rec-

ognized by all body scientists who have given the matter thought. This is the heart, the soul, of the oral hygiene campaign. So long as the mass of the dental and medical profession, and the vastly greater mass of the laity, consider dental services as a means for the prevention of pain and the preservation or restoration of tissue for cosmetic reasons only, the oral hygiene problem will remain unsolved. When the people realize that oral health is a large factor in the preservation of the health of the other body organs and tissues; when our school authorities, our law makers and our law enforcers are educated to the point of knowing that efficiency in the child and in the adult is more often marred by abnormal conditions of the mouth and its contents than by acquired imperfections in any other one organ, then will the oral hygiene problem be in a fair way for a satisfactory solution, but not before.

What is the best way to push the propaganda before the people and thus hasten the time when its benefits will be accruing to the people of the nation? You know the truth, I know the truth, and a few hundreds of enlightened physicians and sociologic workers know the truth. But how can we impress it upon the great mass of the people so that those occupying the "seats of the mighty," who can make or

mar the early success of the movement, may be constrained to make and not to mar? A year ago I wrote an article for the magazine I have the pleasure of editing, asking that same question, What is the best way? Before writing that article I had formulated in my own mind what would be the best and the quickest way, and I hoped that others, also, might see it as I did, but as they did not do so, I began to wonder whether my deductions and conclusions were at fault. Briefly, my opinion then, was about as follows:

No big movement for the amelioration of human ills of whatever character is ever brought about spontaneously, or even quickly. All such forward movements are the result of patience, persistence and infinite minute forward steps. I feared that many interested in the oral hygiene movement, seeing the great truths it compassed, were sanguine that mere statement of these seemingly self-evident facts would be sufficient to secure their world-wide adoption as a creed. But the history of intellectual advancement is all opposed to such a hasty adoption of any ameliorative measure. To illustrate, there are people yet in these United States and in this twentieth century who oppose vaccination and serum therapy. So, if it were true that great movements inevitably move slowly, we

could only fully impress the masses of the people by a generation or two of persistent, consistent effort. I believe today that that is the ultimate solution of the problem of having the matter of better hygienic oral conditions accepted by the general public, as I shall explain later. But, in the meanwhile, is there a way to *force* better mouth conditions on the public? In my opinion, but one.

The first step in the early solution of our problem is to prove to the medical profession at large that the dentist and the physician not only *should* walk hand in hand, but *must* walk hand in hand. The physician needs the dentist even more than the dentist needs the physician. There are only very occasional cases where the dentist requires the aid of the physician to round out the perfectness of his treatment, but there are few days indeed that the physician in general practice, and even most specialists, would not be materially aided in their work of physically benefiting humanity by seeking the co-operation of the dentist. The time has come when the obstetrician, the rhinologist, the otologist, the aurist, the genito-urinary specialist, even in specific cases, the specialist in gastric and intestinal disorders, and the general practitioner, will be remiss in their life work if they ignore oral conditions. One of the best diag-

nosticians in the medical profession in Indiana said to me less than a month ago that he thought he was referring about seventy-five per cent of his cases to their dentist. Since this is so, one of our first cares should be to convince more of the medical profession of this truth. In this effort, I am pleased to say, we will receive the able and efficient aid of the most enlightened men in the medical profession. Success in this effort will largely increase the interest of the people in better mouth conditions. People will do things, if in fear of sickness or the grave, that they will ignore if the incentive to do is but a fear of pain some time in the future, or the possibility of what they consider a slight esthetic marring of their person. So that I consider the timely co-operation of the medical profession, inevitable as it finally will be, *sine qua non* to the early solution of our problem. Their interests and our interests are so inextricably interwoven, if the members of both professions can be brought to see it, that the greatest good for humanity can only be attained by concerted action. That this is coming to pass is true. That it is coming very slowly is to be deplored.

I am free to confess, however, that to my mind the successful educating of the adults of our people, even with the able assistance of our confreres of the medical

profession, is too monumental a task for achievement in one generation. When we review the past and recall how slowly the people accept the obvious facts which lead to better health and how stubbornly they persist in habits of life and methods of living which science has repeatedly shown will lead to disease and death, we can hardly hope to create a revolution in oral conditions in one or two decades. I would not, for an instant, depreciate the importance of any efforts being made in that line, for I believe that every convert now is worth a score in the hereafter, but I am not optimistic regarding widespread results in the immediate future, and I therefore believe that in connection with our educational work among the physicians, our public press campaigns, our public platform work, and our office educational work, that our greatest efforts should be directed toward the education of the children, the future citizens, who shall dictate the future sociologic policy of the state.

I believe that consciously, or sub-consciously, this has been the thought of most workers in the campaign. More effort has been directed toward amelioration of oral conditions among the children than in any other line of endeavor. And much of it, I am convinced, has been ill-advised and harmful to the ultimate success of the

cause, rather than beneficial. Wholesale examination of the mouths of the school children, in the future, can have but a local moral effect. For that purpose it is of great value and should be performed. The fact that the school children in New York or Chicago show a certain percentage of defective mouths is but a matter of academic interest to the citizen of St. Louis or Indianapolis, but when he learns that the school children of his own city, in schools where his own children attend, show a large percentage of defective mouths, his interest is enlisted at once. An atrocious murder in our own community invariably arouses our interest many fold more than an even more atrocious one remotely committed. So that I believe inspection of the school children's mouths is worth the time and trouble it requires for the moral effect it has upon the community in which it takes place. But the time when it will teach us anything concerning oral conditions among the children has long since passed.

Where, in my opinion, the work among the children has been ill-advised and harmful to the cause has been in those communities where free clinics for the children of the poor have been established, flourished for a time and then died of inanition. The average reformer, in the first blush of the newly found knowledge of a great

wrong being perpetrated upon humanity, hungers for immediate action in the direction of a tangible effort to redress the wrong. His mind leaps from unaccustomed contemplation of the error to immediate redress of it, which is commendable and eloquent of his goodness of heart, but frequently equally eloquent of his lack of worldly wisdom, especially in reforming things. Free dental clinics, instituted, conducted and supported solely by members of the dental profession, have yet to prove their success. The fine enthusiasm which leads to their establishment seldom survives the tempering fires of time. The smouldering remains of their premature beginnings dot the map of many of the states. It was a logical and a foregone conclusion. No free dental clinic, financed and conducted solely by dentists, has stood the test of even a few years. I do not blame the men who started these charities. If there was a fault committed, it was a fault of judgment, a fault of the head and not of the heart. They saw a great economic need and believed all that was necessary for its permanent correction was to call it to the attention of the people. Their purposes were high and their hearts and minds were filled with a pure philanthropic fire, but it was inevitable that the fine enthusiasm responsible for the beginning should have

slowly dwindled under the chastening lash of time, of expense, and of non-appreciation, until it spent itself. It takes a stern mold of man to steadily neglect his livelihood and spend his modest income in the pursuit of an ideal, no matter how lofty it be.

Free dental clinics are necessary, and they will come. But they are of right a state affair, and the state should support them. In many communities, no doubt, they can be secured by the co-operation of the dentists with charitable organizations or with philanthropists, as has already been done in New York City, Rochester, Newark, Boston and other communities. Where individuals or organizations can be persuaded to assist in the work to an appreciable degree, or where the dentists have the assurance of such assistance if they prove the worth of the movement, by all means should clinics be established without waiting for the state to act, for to my mind the establishment and continuance of free clinics is one of the last steps in the problem. But it is the state's work, and until the state undertakes it, the free clinic will be on a precarious and an insecure footing. The state is the beneficiary in making these children better physically, therefore the state should shoulder both the responsibility and the expense. The greater efficiency of the in-

dividual in childhood saves money for the state in educational expense; the greater efficiency in adult life either saves the state the expense of maintaining a non-producer, or increases its revenues from one who is a more nearly perfect producer. You may call this socialism if you will. I will not be offended. Personally I call it common sense. On this point William H. Allen says, "There never will come a time when the most direct means of promoting health, education and opportunity will not be through government."

If we grant the above line of argument to be logically correct, how shall we achieve the desired result? Again I urge co-operation between the dentist and the physician. Only a few states have a law calling for medical inspection of the school children, and in fewer yet does the law make inspection compulsory. The usual history of a medical inspection law is that after some years of local agitation on the part of a few "cranks," a permissive law will be granted the people by a complaisant legislature. This means that the law-making body authorizes either the school boards or the health boards to appoint medical inspectors, under certain restrictions, if they so choose. Later, after much more agitation, the state gets compulsory medical inspection, under which law all children

are required to be inspected by appointed physicians. Now, in my opinion, all laws permitting or compelling medical inspection, permit the appointive powers to appoint dental inspectors, if they wish to exert their powers to that extent. If they do so wish, and express that desire by action, the matter of dental inspectors is solved. If they do not so wish, the matter of dental inspection is delayed until the people or the appointive power, usually a board of health, is further enlightened and educated. You will find numerous political problems entering into the question. Whether the board of health or the school board has the final decision in the matter, you will note, as I have had reason to do, that the fact that you have nothing to offer politically, constitutes a barrier to the appointment of dental inspectors. Eternal agitation and persistent publicity of conditions will generally correct this condition.

Even if you are unable to compass the desired end at the time, you can look forward to the next step, namely, a permissive dental inspection bill to be passed by the next legislature. Success in that means that the school authorities or the board of health have permission to expend a certain amount of the funds gathered by the taxation of the people for this specific purpose. It is then up to the dental profession in their

several communities in that state to convince the proper authorities that such an expenditure is not only legitimate but wise.

In my opinion the school authorities will be more open to conviction in this connection than the boards of health, and where new laws are sought I would recommend that the school authorities be named as the appointive powers. However, if the physicians in the community can be brought to see the facts as I have set them forth, the health board is likely to follow the sentiment of the local medical organization. But it is a fact that today the educational authorities are more receptive to our plea than are the health boards. Politics is the answer.

After permissive dental inspection, compulsory dental inspection follows as a matter of course and is the next forward step in the campaign. But that achieved, what next? Inspection of the mouths of the children is but a step, and a very inconsequential one, materially, in the solving of the problem. Compulsory care of the children's mouths is the real goal. I hold that no parent has any more right to send his child to a school, public or private, to mingle with other children, with its mouth in an unhygienic condition, than I have to go into a schoolroom with a mass of pathogenic germs and scatter them broadcast. So

the eventual and correct outcome of this movement must, and of right will be, the compulsory care of the mouths of all children by the state.

I do not mean by that, that all children shall be cared for at the *expense* of the state, for that would be unreasonable, but I do mean that the state should and will be as responsible for the proper care of the mouths of the children as it now is for the cultivation of their minds. Whether the child is a pupil of the state, in the public schools, or not, will have no bearing on the question. The great economic problem will prevail—shall our children grow up to be full-powered producers, or partial or non-producers.

When we reach this state our oral hygiene problem will be solved and solved correctly, but not before then. We cannot solve it for the present generation of adults for many reasons. In the first place it is impossible to interest the masses of the people to the extent that they will demand dental attention. They know nothing and care less about becoming better producers. Economic problems like ours do not affect individuals to an appreciable degree, or at least the individual thinks they do not, hence no great interest is taken in them. When you talk to the average individual in all earnestness about the future economic aspect of the question, he

wonders what your personal pecuniary interest may be in the problem and expects you to wind up with a recommendation of some tooth paste or brush you are selling. Again, I would say, I am talking of the masses. Of the occasional converts we gain among the adults, I have nothing but praise to offer, and I believe, as I have before stated, that one recruit now is worth a score hereafter, but the ultimate solution of the problem, the golden age of better mouth conditions, better use of the mouth, and the final great good of this whole movement, depends on our education of the coming generations.

It is remarkable, at least to the one who has looked into the mouths of a great many children, how similar mouth conditions are among the children of the wealthy or well-to-do and the children of the poorer classes at the age of six, when most children are entering the public schools. At that age, barring the inevitable deviations in all generalizations, children are wondrously uniform in their mouth conditions. When the time comes that the children of those who can afford it are given the necessary attention by the family dentist, and the others are given equally careful attention by the dentists for the state from this age on, this portion of the great problem of how best to increase the effi-

ciency of our producers and decrease the number of our non-producers, will have been solved.

When we can take charge of the mouths of all children at five or six years of age, either in private practice or school clinic, and can carry them on to fourteen or fifteen with commendable mouth conditions, a knowledge of mouth hygiene, and better than all, a knowledge of what to eat, how much of it to eat and how to eat it, the human race in this country will have taken a long stride toward perfect efficiency.

And that is my solution of the oral hygiene problem. I would do what circumstance will permit in the education of the present adults. I do not belittle in the slightest the work that is being done and the results that are being achieved. It is a glorious work, and the results are worth all the effort we are putting forth. But I would warn those who are hyper-optimistic that the final outcome is not a matter of weeks or months, or even a few years; that the ultimate greatest good is a matter of decades, and that many of us now in the harness will have passed to the great beyond, where prophylaxis is a living reality rather

than an iridescent dream, before this much-to-be-desired condition becomes universal. However, that should not be a matter for discouragement to us, for all great problems consume years of time and the lives of scores of advocates in their solution.

Any worker looking for immediate extensive results, and so mentally small that he cannot contribute his mite for fear the end will not be achieved in time for his participation in the enjoyment of contemplating it, is unworthy a great movement and should be allowed to withdraw, unregretted, whenever his faint-heartedness prompts it. But for those who love a great cause for its very greatness; who love humanity for its follies and errors; who have a broad interest in the sociologic and economic game of the greatest good for the greatest number in its widest sense and most pronounced expression, the oral hygiene movement offers one of the most attractive fields for work that one can imagine. The care of the mouths of the children of our nation cannot help but appeal to their reason, their hearts, their sympathies and their love for economic efficiency.

"How is your papa, Bessie?" asked a neighbor of a little girl whose father was ill.

"Oh, he's improvin' awfully!" answered Bessie. "The doctor is givin' him epidemic injunctions every day."

DENTAL INSPECTION AT VALPARAISO, INDIANA

By OTIS B. NESBIT, M. D., Medical Inspector Public Schools

[The following article is printed in full, because it is the most complete and detailed one on the subject that I have seen, and it is hoped it may be of assistance to health officers and dentists in other small cities. It is perhaps needless for me to state to you that Dr. Nesbit is one of the "livest wires" in the medical profession in his advocacy of mouth hygiene. His article is well worth digestion by all interested in school work.]

The board of education of Valparaiso, Indiana, appointed a medical inspector, under the new law, and placed the medical inspection of the school children under the charge of that officer. Two assistant inspectors were also appointed.

At the opening of schools an inspector was at each school, and every child entering was examined for infectious and contagious diseases. The inspector continued his morning visits for two weeks, inspecting all newcomers and all children referred to him by the teachers. This precaution was deemed necessary, because scarlet fever had apparently increased in the city with the opening of the school years of 1908, 1909 and 1910. The epidemic had been terminated during the summer, and we were very anxious that it should not appear again with the opening of school. No scarlet fever developed at the time of opening, nor has any developed since. There were a few

cases of whooping cough among the school children in the city, but not one of these presented for admission to school until well advanced, and not a pupil has been excluded from the schools so far this year. Nor have any of them developed the disease.

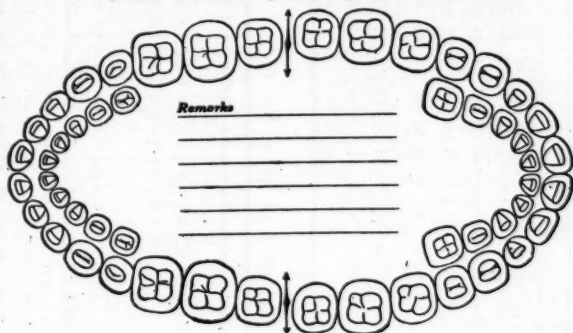
The dentists were next consulted, and they agreed to undertake a dental inspection of the grade pupils, but when this had been completed we decided to also inspect the pupils in the kindergarten and high schools. This work was done without compensation by the dentists, the medical inspection department furnishing an assistant to mark the charts and look after the records. In buildings where stationary washstands were not handily located, we used white enamel ware pans. Clean towels were supplied and an antiseptic solution provided for the explorers and mouth mirrors. The attention of the dentists was called to the fact that chil-

dren are very observing, and that the technique of these examinations would be criticised and discussed by the children. And so it was.

The teeth were examined by a dentist.

All decayed teeth were marked with a straight mark, whether past saving or not.

Department of Medical Inspection, Valparaiso Public Schools.



_____ of No. _____ Street
 _____ School. Age _____ Grade _____ Class _____
 Date _____ over _____ Dental Examiner. D. D. S.

To the Parent or Guardian:

An examination of your child indicates that the teeth marked need attention. Take the child and this card to your dentist.

¹The Dentist who examines this pupil is respectfully requested to sign and date this card and return it to the child, who will return it to the teacher. A subsequent report of the result of treatment would be appreciated.

I have this day examined the above named pupil and have begun treatment.

_____ D. D. S.

Date _____

Carbon copies of the charts were made, and any special observations were made on the copy.

The rules followed in the examination were as follows:

All teeth needing extraction were marked with an arrow leading to the word "extract" under "remarks."

All filled teeth, where fillings were in good condition,

TABLE No. 3. Showing number of cavities in permanent teeth and teeth in which they occur.

Age	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	22
First Molar	1386	49	127	159	166	151	113	142	149	99	91	62	32	11	1
Second Molar	564				2	10	23	77	96	103	115	79	40	18	1
Third Molar	14										1	2	7	4	
Incisors	289		8	5	8	24	21	30	55	49	44	25	17	3	
Bicusps	320	1	4	9	4	4	17	43	49	51	58	45	29	5	
Cuspids	23								4	2	10	6	10	2	

were considered as good teeth, but note made of the fillings under "remarks."

Cases of irregularities were noted under "remarks."

The number of permanent teeth in the mouth of the kindergarden children was noted.

Where the kindergarden children had no cavities in their teeth, a note was made as to whether they were the oldest children in the family, and if they were not, whether the others were in school or not.

After the examination we tabulated the results (see table No. 1), and published a summary in the city papers with no remarks.

A meeting of the teachers was then called, all of them being present, and I showed them table No. 1 and discussed with them the need of instruction on the care of the teeth. I had had tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3 prepared so I could hang them up and use them in my oral hygiene conferences with the teachers.

I showed by table number 4 that 36% of the children to whom cards had been sent in May, 1911, when one hundred and ninety pupils of the 3rd and 5th grades had been examined, were receiving dental attention.

To determine the amount of good accomplished, a table was made up comparing the condition of the teeth of the seventy showing improvement, as in Table No. 5.

This the teachers agreed

was a good showing and the teachers by whom the work had been done felt repaid for their efforts. It should be stated that the notices of condition of the teeth, sent following the May examination, were sent just two weeks before the summer va-

cation and the teachers did not meet the pupils again until school opened in September.

The teachers said to send out the cards and they would begin instructing the children in oral hygiene. To give the teachers a hint at how

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the number of pupils examined in May, 1911, that were giving their teeth attention.

Number of pupils examined in May, 1911.....	190
Number of pupils re-examined in Sept., 1911, showing marked improvement	70
Number of pupils examined in Sept., 1911, showing no improvement	103
Number of pupils not compared because of non-attendance, etc.	17
Total	190
Percent of pupils giving teeth attention, 36%.	

TABLE No. 5.

	May 1911	Sept. 1911	Gain
Number of pupils.....	70	70	...
Total number of cavities.....	354	216	138
Total number of cavities in temporary teeth.....	151	111	40
Total number of cavities in permanent teeth.....	203	105	98
Number pupils with no cavities.....	5	16	11
Number pupils with no cavities in permanent teeth.....	8	46	38

TABLE No. 7.

Comparing average number of cavities and percentage of pupils with and without cavities in May and September, 1911; dental examinations compared with the 70 receiving attention.

	May exam. 190 pupils.	Sept. exam. 758 pupils in grades	Sept. exam. 919 grades and High School	Sept. exam. 976 pupils, entire school	The 70 hav- ing dental attention
Average number of cavities.....	4.98	4.74	4.8	4.8	3.
Av. No. cavities in those having cav. .	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.8	4.
Av. No. cavities in temporary teeth	2.52	2.46	2.1	2.2	1.5
Av. No. cavities in perm. teeth....	2.38	2.28	2.7	2.6	1.5
Average no. cavities in permanent teeth in pupils having cavities..	3.	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.
Percent of pupils with no cavities..	7.8	11.4	10.	11.8	15.7
Percent of pupils with no cavities in permanent teeth	22.1	18.6	26.	25.	65.7
Percent of pupils with cavities in permanent teeth	77.9	81.4	74.	75.	34.3
Percent of pu. with diseased teeth.	92.2	88.6	90.	88.2	84.3

TABLE No. 6.
Comparison of results of dental examinations of May and September, 1911, by grades.

	CENTRAL SCHOOL						COLUMBIA SCHOOL						GARDNER SCHOOL					
	May Ex. 1911	Sept. Ex. 1911	Result	May Ex. 1911	Sept. Ex. 1911	Result	May Ex. 1911	Sept. Ex. 1911	Result	May Ex. 1911	Sept. Ex. 1911	Result	May Ex. 1911	Sept. Ex. 1911	Result	May Ex. 1911	Sept. Ex. 1911	Result
Grade.....																		
No. Pupils.....	31	172	Less 58	20	97	61	37	196	Less 4	133	157	Same Pupils	28	156	More 7	105	20	Same Pupils
Total No. Cavities.....	230	111	Less 36	81	61	25	149	111	Less 11	48	37	Less 11	36	75	More 39	80	58	Less 22
Total No. Cavities Temp. Teeth.....	149	111	Less 38	30	30	19	149	111	Less 11	48	37	Less 11	36	75	More 39	80	58	Less 22
Total No. Cavities Perm. Teeth.....	81	61	20	67	42	25	81	61	20	67	42	25	36	75	More 39	80	58	Less 22
No. Pupils with No Cav- ities.....	1	1	0	4	5	1	1	3	0	1	2	More 1	1	1	0	3	9	More 6
No. Pupils with No Cav- ities in Perm. Teeth.....	5	9	More 4	5	9	0	9	9	0	5	4	Less 1	9	6	Less 3	5	10	More 5

TABLE No. 8.
Showing how dentists differ on needs of cleaning teeth.

SCHOOL	CENTRAL										GARDNER						COLUMBIA					
Grade.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	8a	8a	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
No. Pupils Exam.....	40	35	35	34	31	31	33	33	35	34	36	28	33	35	35	29	41	40	29	40	35	31
No. of Pupils needing to have teeth cleaned as reported by examining dentist.....	0	18	32	31	7	6	11	12	9	18	2	2	30	1	2	13	3	16	23	28	23	23

we might find what interest the teacher took in the subject, I exhibited table No. 6,

completed in each school-room from the May examination. This showed the re-

WHERE THE SIN LIES NOT IN THE DOCTOR'S HANDS

DUST IS DANGEROUS

THE KILLED AT WORK

DO NOT BEAT DENTIST

HEALTHY STOMACH

CLEANSE YOUR EYES

IT IS EASIER TO RETAIN THAN TO REGAIN HEALTH

KEEP YOUR TEETHS OUT OF YOUR MOUTH

DUST IS DANGEROUS

THE KILLED AT WORK

DO NOT BEAT DENTIST

HEALTHY STOMACH

CLEANSE YOUR EYES

IT IS EASIER TO RETAIN THAN TO REGAIN HEALTH

KEEP YOUR TEETHS OUT OF YOUR MOUTH

and read it over to them without many comments, showing what had been ac-

complished in each school-room from the May examination. This showed the re-

keep even and in two there had been an increase in cavities.

giene exhibit in each school. George W. Cook, D. D. S., of Chicago, was in our city



The cards with defective teeth marked were sent out the following day.

We installed a school hy-

giene exhibit in each school. George W. Cook, D. D. S., of Chicago, was in our city for a day, two days later, and when I showed him what we were doing he gave the local papers an interview

EDITORIAL



GEORGE EDWIN HUNT M.D., D.D.S. EDITOR
131 EAST OHIO STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U.S.A.

EVEN THE HOBOS ARE GETTING IT

A correspondent sends in the following clipping from the *Morning Tribune*, East Liverpool, Ohio:

Many and various are the types of "genus hobo" who apply at the Wellsville City Hall for lodging during the winter nights; some of whom form an interesting nature study.

Last night at a late hour a travelworn individual appeared at police headquarters and asked Officer Baker for a night's lodging. It being customary to search the applicants and remove all articles, such as knives, etc., from their person, Officer Baker went through the man's pockets, but only two articles were forthcoming, a tooth brush and a box of tooth powder.

The tramp, who had been drinking, begged the officer not to take these from him.

"I have always taken great pride in my teeth," he said, "and although I am a common tramp and have traveled all over the United States, I never neglect my teeth, but always take time to care for them, no matter where I am. So please give me back my brush and powder."

"They will be returned to you in the morning," replied Baker. "You won't want them tonight."

"Yes, I often clean my teeth during the night," said this strange individual, as he was conducted to the apartments below, a typical tramp, dirty, ragged, unkempt, drunken, yet possessing well-kept, even white teeth which might be the envy of many a society belle.

The comment is as follows:

"I would like to shake hands with that man. He is preaching a partial gospel at least and uncouth as his appearance may have been he understands the 'Firstly' of a text found in the thirteenth of Proverbs: 'He that guardeth his mouth keepeth his life.'"

My correspondent's quotation from Proverbs excited my curiosity to the extent that I looked it up. Now I wish I had not. As it stands it gives the impression that King Solomon was our first mouth conservationist and I was getting ready to run his photograph as a permanent cover illustration, but, alas, the context plainly shows that Solomon was only warning us about talking too much. This, from a man with eight hundred wives, looks to me like mighty sound advice based on painful, personal experiences.

I have only one and yet, every once in a while, I realize I talk too much. But that tramp is entitled to commendation without stint. Lots of people will not clean their mouths even when sober.

GOOD FOR BUDGE

A correspondent in Leadville, Colorado, writes us as follows: "My sister in Washington, D. C., received the Laity number of ORAL HYGIENE and she writes me the following: 'We received the copy of ORAL HYGIENE you sent and I have read every article in it. I read Dr. Hunt's "Talk with the Children" to Budge (her baby) and the other night after I had put him to bed and tucked him in he said, "Oh, Muddie! My teeth were not cleaned!" I was not feeling well, so I said: "Never mind tonight, dear; mother is not feeling well and we will let them go until morning." He began to sob and cry and finally cried so hard I had to take him from his crib and clean his teeth. He said he was not happy because I would not clean his teeth and added: "You know what the story in the book said: the little hole will get bigger and bigger until the tooth will ache." How is that for a four-year-old?"

"Who said ORAL HYGIENE was not having an effect."

My hat is off to Budge. He will undoubtedly grow up with appreciation of preventive measures a part of his mental make-up.

Another writer in Washington, D. C., says: "One school teacher drew the picture on the front page of the Laity number on the black-board for her pupils and wrote under it, 'I will not carry any garbage in my mouth!'" She must have read the "Talk to Children."

A Pennsylvania friend said: "Your Laity number is already bearing fruit in this community. Two members of the school board (I sent them all copies) have called on me for further instructions and have informed me the subject of oral hygiene was discussed at the last meeting."

And every little bit, added to what you have, makes just a little bit more.

AN APOLOGY

The author of the paper on "Vaccine Therapy for Pyorrhœa," published in the January number, wishes it known that much of the copy on pages 8 and 9 were quotations from an article on pyorrhœa alveolaris in Johnson's Operative Dentistry, written by Dr. John Deans Patterson, Kansas City, Mo., and to whom credit was inadvertently denied.



Only One Month More To Win Prizes

IN

NEY'S GOLD-WORKING HINTS PRIZE CONTEST

You may send in as few hints or as many as you desire. Each hint will be judged separately. The contest closes March 1st, 1912, and hints must be postmarked not later than that date.

All hints are eligible for prizes save those in our little book "Gold Knacks," a copy of which will be sent free on request. The prizes are as follows:

\$1.00 each for the 100 Best Hints.

.75 each for the 100 Second-best Hints.

.50 each for the 100 Third-best Hints.

.25 for each Hint not winning a prize but accepted for publication.

There is nothing to buy and nothing to pay. Merely send in your hints. Do it before it is too late.

THE J. M. NEY COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

708

DENTAL INSPECTION*(Continued from page 108.)*

of difference of opinion about this subject made up from the markings of the cards as indicated at the time of the examination by the examining dentist.

In the making of the exhibit we are interesting local cartoonists, and have now some pictures made by pupils in the schools. We have three school buildings and

hope the local dental society will provide.

Without any discussion of accompanying tables and the work at this time, the foregoing is respectfully submitted with the following:

Observations.

Our work plainly shows the great neglect of "oral hygiene."

That one-third of the kindergarten pupils come to us with good teeth and that

Total number pupils in room .....	.....
Number pupils who have had dental work completed .....	.....
Number pupils who are having work done .....	.....
Number pupils who have signified intention of having the work done .....	.....
Names of pupils who in your judgment cannot afford to pay for the work and will not have work done for that reason .....	.....
.....
.....
.....
Number of pupils having tooth brushes .....	.....
Suggestions and Remarks .....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
Teacher .....	.....
Grade .....	.....
School .....	.....

maintain an exhibit in each school and make some changes every week. With the serial pictures we put up one each day, and this has added to the interest.

We have sent the above blank out to the teachers to get a line on the probable amount of charity work that will be necessary and to ascertain the number of tooth brushes needed as Christmas presents which I

by the filling of 15 cavities 50 per cent, or 31 pupils can be put in good condition.

That the children in this grade with no cavities are the oldest children in the family or come from families where the older children have good teeth.

We find that the public take very kindly to this work and have had the co-operation of the board of education; the superintendent of

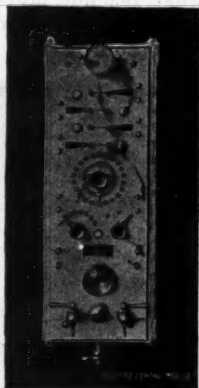
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board and Air Compressor equipment have many features of individuality covered by patents, and cannot be duplicated by others.

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You owe it to your future success to plan for the equipment NOW.

Our booklet "**ELECTRICITY AND PNEUMATICS IN OPERATIVE DENTISTRY**" will suggest operative uses that you may not have realized before. Write for it today.



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1228 Cherry St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

the schools; the principals; the teachers; the pupils; the parents; the dentists; the doctors, and the newspapers.

Our schools are supplied with sanitary drinking fountains and we are studying all practices which can possibly afford an opportunity for the

the work seems to have received the hearty endorsement of parents. Nearly all work completed, or at least begun, the first week after sending out cards."

Another teacher noted:—"The movement has done good in waking parents and



exchange of mouth secretions and infections and stopping them as fast as they are discovered.

Under "Suggestions and Remarks" in recent report asked for, one teacher made the following: "Have had absolutely no complaints and

children to see the real conditions and to give attention to same."

I believe dental inspection can be best done in a small city by getting all the dentists to do some inspecting.

1. It will get them interested in children's teeth.

THE FULL PORCELAIN CUSP

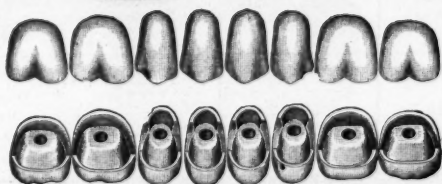
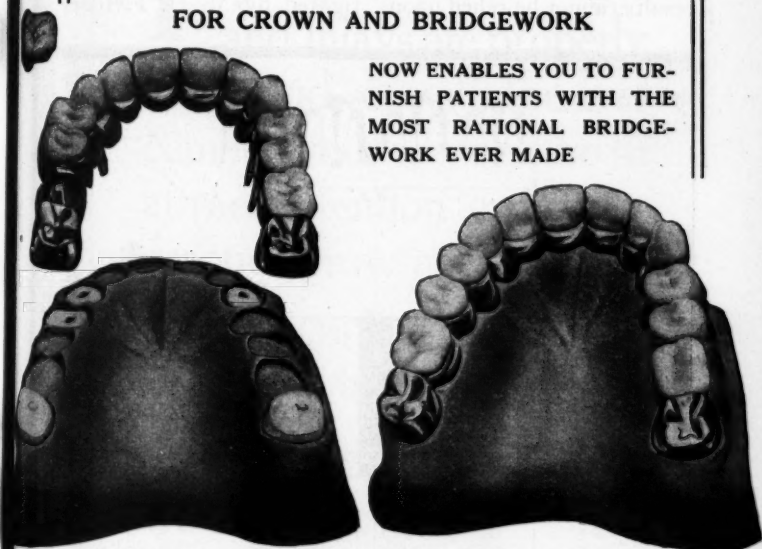
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FOR CROWN AND BRIDGEWORK

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Bicuspid and Molars are Ready Now

PRICES

Goslee Tooth with pin	-	Each	-	\$.35
Goslee Tooth without pin	(per case of 100)	-	-	30.00
Clasp Gold Pin	-	Each	-	.30
Platinum Iridium Pin	-	-	-	prices fluctuate

Send for Booklet "A," illustrating molds, and containing valuable information on this factor of the Newer Dentistry

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2. It will let him compare his own work with that of other dentists.

3. It will lead to the improvement of his own antiseptic technique and his work generally.

4. The objection that the results cannot be relied upon

about the middle of December, the following additional facts.—*The Editor.*

I wish to state that the chart illustrating the use of the tooth-brush is a copy, made by a local artist, of the pictures used and copyrighted by M. H. Fletcher,

CENTRAL SCHOOL HYGIENE EXHIBIT				The temporary teeth demand the same attention as the permanent teeth
A Great Number Of Children in Valparaiso Are taking good care of their teeth. Are you one of them?	DO YOU VISIT A DENTIST TWICE A YEAR? <i>Or do you wait till your TEETH DRIVE YOU TO THEM?</i>	A CHILD CAN NOT OBTAIN A HIGH STANDARD OF SCHOLARSHIP If his action is disturbed by ACHING TEETH	FROM A HEALTH STANDPOINT IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO BRUSH THE TEETH AT BED TIME THAN TO WASH THE FACE ON ARISING	
GHEW YOUR FOOD: YOUR STOMACH HAS NO TEETH.	4694 diseased teeth in the Valparaiso Public Schools Sept 1911 At this time the number has been reduced. Have you helped by having yours treated?	Valparaiso Public School pupils have had 178 sixth year molars extracted and had 1400 with cavities. They are the most neglected yet MOST important teeth	A Dirty Tooth Brush is Dangerous. The brush should be washed after using.	

is overcome by the fact that one inspector will find all cavities, including pits, and another will overlook some—but the average will be about right.

—
 Since sending in the above article, Dr. Nesbit wrote me,

M. D., D. D. S., Cincinnati, Ohio, in "A system of scrubbing the teeth."

To show you that not every one in Valparaiso favors the movement, one mother wrote to one of the school principals, "I burnt those tooth-brushes up and

IF your Crowns, Bridges and Inlays are properly made and set with the *best* cement, your work is sure to attract attention and your practice grow accordingly.

The first is up to you.
Leave the other to us

It is FELLOWSHIP of course



Learn to say FELLOWSHIP

I told Clyde to tell you I had burnt them and it seems to me that ought to be enough." She also burnt up a sample of tooth powder.

The latest teacher's reports show that of 772 pupils, 288 have had all work finished, as against 87 to start with. One hundred and twenty-three pupils are being treated now, but their work is not completed. When it is, 411 pupils or 53 per cent, will have hygienic mouths and there are five school months yet to come. Did you hear me say Valparaiso school children will have their teeth in the best condition of any in the United States by next June?

MORE COLLEGE DAYS

A reader in Kentucky, appreciative of Dr. Ziedler's stories of his college career, wrote him as follows:

You didn't say anything about showing your classmates the clipping from your county paper which said you were going to the city to study to be a dentist and that they wished you well! Yes, I took a Bible with me, too, and went to church every Sunday, for a while! Yes, and I wanted to begin on gold work right off, but I could not because I did not have the instruments. Do you remember your first lot of instruments? I did not have any gold pluggers

among them; did you? And I say, how about running out of money! Ever do that? Why, I waited table and washed dishes to get the money to go home on in my last year. Bless your life, I took my trunk home for the last time on a push cart and I furnished the motive power!

Do you recall that boy from the city who told us he was going to rent a \$50 a month office and practice exclusively on swell people? Well, the last I saw of him he was selling enlarged photographs for a Boston firm. But that fellow who wore a celluloid collar and a faded green suit and who had no overcoat is now an oral surgeon, located in Philadelphia, with a big practice. And that big windy fellow who claimed he was a natural born dentist, is located at Medicine Hat and farms when he has no engagements in the office. I understand he puts lots of time in on the farm.

"WHAT WERE YOU IN FOR?"

A number of men gathered in the smoking car of a train from Little Rock to another point in Arkansas were talking of the food best calculated to sustain health.

One Arkansan, a stout, florid man with short gray hair and a self-satisfied air, was holding forth in great style.

"Look at me!" he ex-

WOULD YOU GIVE
FIVE CENTS A DAY
FOR ALL THE
Hot Filtered Water
YOU COULD USE?
ANSWER

A. C. CLARK & CO.
Grand Crossing
CHICAGO

The sale of CLARK Spittoons in 1911 was
almost double that of 1910. You know why.

claimed. "Never a day's sickness in my life. And all due to simple food. Why, gents, from the time I was 20 to when I reached 40 years I lived a regular life. None of these effeminate delicacies for me. No late hours! Every day, summer and winter, I went to bed at 9 o'clock; got

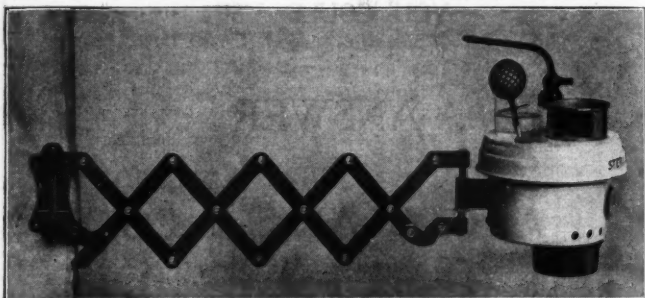
up at 5; lived principally on corned beef and corn bread. Worked hard, gents, worked hard from 8 to 1; then dinner, plain dinner; then an hour's exercise, and then—"

"Excuse me," interrupted a stranger who had remained silent, "but what were you in for?"—*Housekeeper.*

STERILIZATION

No dental office is complete without a sterilizing outfit. Your duty to your patients demands that your

fully an excavator or bur be sterilized, it is reinfected the instant it is brought in contact with carious den-



Stamper Sterilizer

instruments be disinfected. In my opinion in many offices where sterilization of instruments is attempted, attention is concentrated too much on certain instruments which really do not call for much care, while others imperatively in need of sterilization are frequently neglected. For instance, excavators and burs usually receive much attention when they really require little or none. No matter how care-

time. Furthermore, the use of an infected excavator or bur in a cavity will not militate against the success of an operation if the cavity-walls are sterilized and a perfect filling inserted. The only argument for sterilization of instruments used solely for cutting enamel and dentine is that they might slip and injure the soft tissues, but the fact that the first contact of them with carious bone reinfected

Aschers Improved Artificial Enamel

Is the standard by which all Silicates are judged. That is why few imitations last long.

Tantalum Burnishers and Instruments

are harder than steel, unaffected by acids and last a lifetime. The necessary and most economical instrument for silicates.

Strips ~~Lightning~~ Disks

should not be mentioned in this adv. for we are months behind our orders, but we just couldn't help it.

The KUTOFF Celluloid Strip

is economical because you can cut off just the quantity desired without any trouble. Same grade and price as the old style.

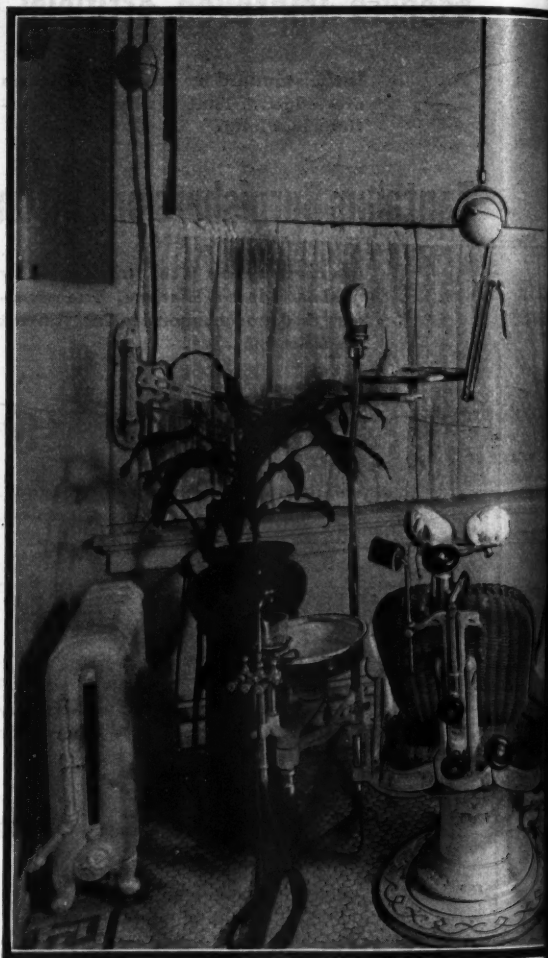
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In an office equipped with this kind of furniture it isn't necessary for your patient to peek into things to find out if they are clean.

The law of suggestion is as fixed as the law of gravitation. Aseptic Furniture suggests cleanliness, and suggests it so it is HEARD.

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Send for ure bo

LEE SMITH
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W SUGGESTION



The furniture we make will neither rust, chip
or craze, does, we make it right.
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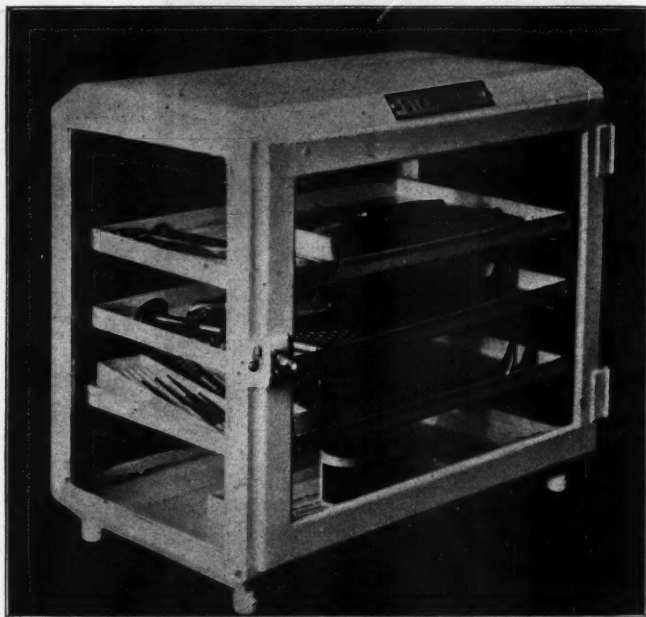
Please mention ORAL HYGIENE when writing to advertisers.

them, lessens the force of that argument.

The instruments most needing sterilization are those which come in contact with soft parts, as broaches, clamps, separators, forceps and similar tools. Gutta percha cones, absorbents

a part of its equipment.—
The Editor.

The Stamper sterilizer is a hot water one, operated by either gas, alcohol, or electricity, as desired by the purchaser. It has combined with it a spray and water



Lee S. Smith & Son Co. Sterilizer.

used in pulp canals, scalers, hypodermic needles and syringes should all be given attention. Following this article are cuts of all the sterilizers manufactured in the United States of which I have knowledge. Every dental office in the land should have one of them as

heater and is mounted on an extension bracket. It is manufactured by the Paducah Sterilizer Manufacturing Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

The Lee S. Smith & Son Co. sterilizer is a formaldehyde one. They make it in three sizes. The smaller size con-

Dentalone

as an analgesic

Mr. R. was recommended to me for the extraction of a lower second bicuspid. After trying to remove the root, once under nitrous oxide gas and once with somnoform, without success, it became necessary to have recourse to chloroform anesthesia, during which the alveolar process surrounding the root was burred away and the root removed. The wound left by so many operations in the same field was of course very painful, and got worse from day to day as the slough formed. After exhausting everything on my medicine cabinet, including phenol sodique, carbolic acid, silver nitrate, zinc chloride, cocaine, and even a saturated aqueous solution of chlorotone, the wound was in a frightful condition; none of the drugs used had caused healthy granulation to set in, and certainly none of them had stopped the pain for longer than half an hour. In desperation I finally hunted through my supply of samples and found a small bottle of Dentalone. I placed a pledget of cotton, moistened with the remedy, in the socket, and the pain was relieved as by magic. The patient insisted upon taking my sample bottle with him, so that he could replenish the cotton in the socket from time to time. He had no further pain, and the wound healed rapidly.

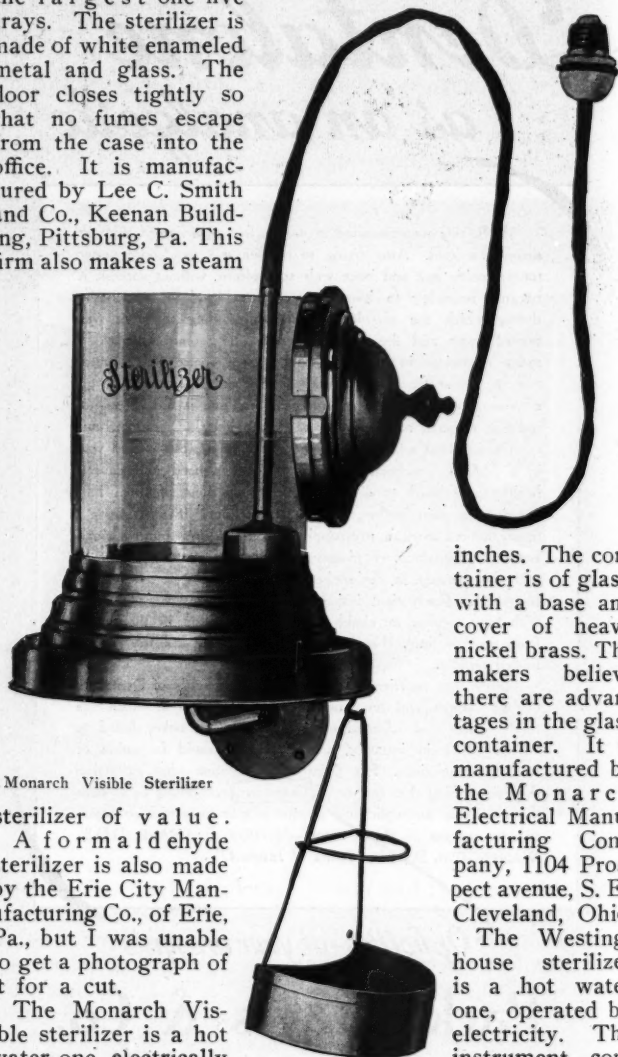
Since that experience I have had a stock bottle of Dentalone on my cabinet, and have used it in many cases in which the tooth socket was inflamed and painful. It has never failed to relieve the pain instantly, and causes the rapid formation of healthy granulations. For painful inflammation after extraction there is nothing that can equal Dentalone, combining as it does the anesthetic, antiseptic and counter-irritant properties so essential to success in those cases.—ARTHUR B. CRANE, D.D.S., WASHINGTON, D.C., in "Items of Interest."

1/2 oz. bottles—at your druggist's

Parke, Davis & Co.

tains two trays, the intermediate one three trays, and the largest one five trays. The sterilizer is made of white enameled metal and glass. The door closes tightly so that no fumes escape from the case into the office. It is manufactured by Lee C. Smith and Co., Keenan Building, Pittsburg, Pa. This firm also makes a steam

tainer of the small being five and one-quarter by seven



Monarch Visible Sterilizer

sterilizer of value.

A formaldehyde sterilizer is also made by the Erie City Manufacturing Co., of Erie, Pa., but I was unable to get a photograph of it for a cut.

The Monarch Visible sterilizer is a hot water one, electrically operated. There are two sizes, the instrument con-

tinues. The container is of glass, with a base and cover of heavy nickel brass. The makers believe there are advantages in the glass container. It is manufactured by the Monarch Electrical Manufacturing Company, 1104 Prospect avenue, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Westinghouse sterilizer is a hot water one, operated by electricity. The instrument container is nine by four and one-half inches and three

We Can Prove

That an upper and lower denture can be articulated properly without being touched with a grinding wheel by using

Justi True to Nature Teeth Anteriors and Posteriors

This means that the slightest detail has been worked out on a scientific basis in accordance with the ideas of the best authorities.

Can Supply in—

Plain Rubber—Anteriors and Posteriors platinum pins.

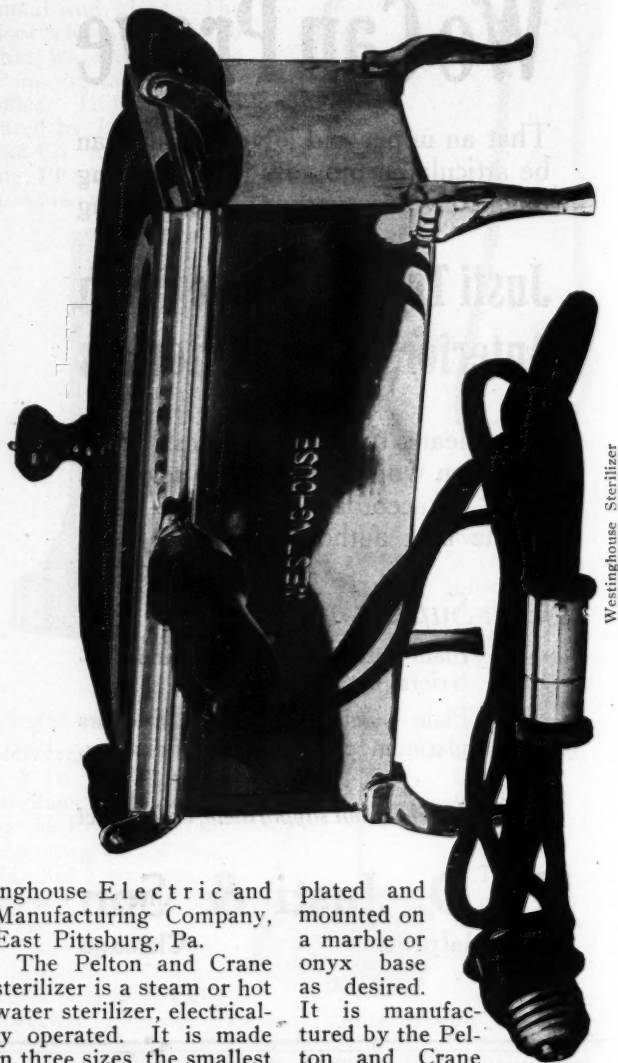
Plain Combination Sets—Anteriors platinum pins; Posteriors diatomic.

If your dealer cannot supply them, order direct

H. D. Justi & Son
Philadelphia Chicago

inches deep. It is of copper, nickel-plated on the outside and tinned on the inside. It is manufactured by the West-

size having an instrument capacity of eight by three and a quarter by three and one-half inches. It is nickel-



Westinghouse Sterilizer

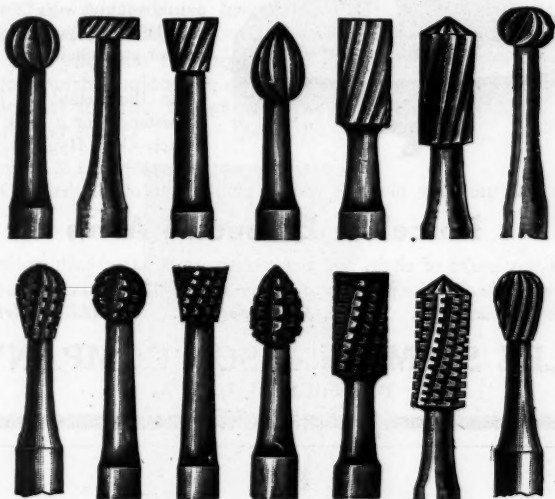
inghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburg, Pa.

The Pelton and Crane sterilizer is a steam or hot water sterilizer, electrically operated. It is made in three sizes, the smallest

plated and mounted on a marble or onyx base as desired.

It is manufactured by the Pelton and Crane

Ivory's Spiral Leaf and New Process Burs



To produce a bur that will cut enamel and one that will cut rapidly without heating in the cavity has been the principal aim in making the Ivory Burs. The blades are cut at the proper angle to hold their edge for the longest time. The teeth on the blades of the Spiral Leaf Burs are arranged in spiral form around the head of the bur so not to follow each other in a straight line. By this spiral arrangement one of the teeth on the blades of the bur is always just slightly in advance of the others, doing its work and clearing the way for those following it, so that a new face of the bur is constantly acting upon the surface to be cut. Due solely to this kind of a cutting process, the cutting edge of the bur running in opposite direction to the spiral, the cutting is very rapid, friction is overcome, pain diminished and the margins are left as smooth as can be made with any instrument. These are the highest-priced burs on the market, but their lasting qualities, rapid cutting, and overcoming that heating sensation when drilling in those very sensitive places, makes them the cheapest bur to use. When cutting dentine it is better if the cavity can be kept dry.

Ivory Spiral Leaf Burs, per doz	\$ 2.00
Ivory Spiral Leaf Burs, per half gross	10.50
Ivory Spiral Leaf Burs, per gross in case	21.00
Ivory New Process Burs, per doz	1.50
Ivory New Process Burs, per half gross	7.50
Ivory New Process Burs, per gross in case	15.00

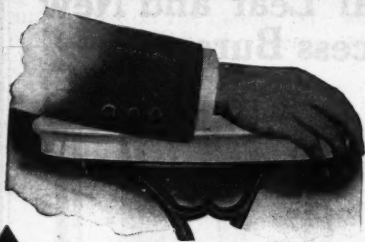
Sold by all dealers.

J. W. IVORY

21 N. 13th Street,

PHILADELPHIA

The ONE Point of Actual Contact



The only place where your patient comes in actual contact with things that belong to you is the arm of your chair.

It is the height of inconsistency for a man to preach Oral Hygiene or any other kind of hygiene

and to use dirty plush or leather on the arms of his chair. Our

Porcelain Enameled Arms

fit any make of chair, and ten seconds work after each patient leaves the chair keeps them as clean—and LOOKING as clean as a new dinner plate. *Price, \$5.00 per pair. At ALL Dealers.*

LEE S. SMITH & SON COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, U. S. A.



Pelton & Crane Sterilizer

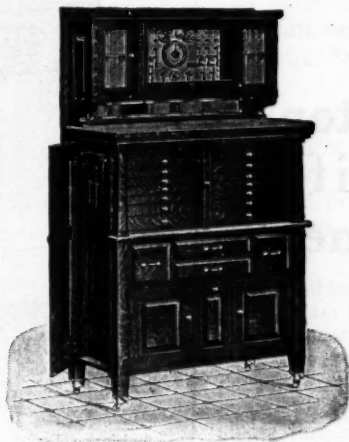
Company, Macomb and Beaubien streets, Detroit, Mich. This company also makes a combination sterilizer, water and spray heater, similar to the Stamper one. The Electro Dental Manufacturing Company's steril-

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How Do You Treat Yourself?

Many dentists are less considerate of themselves and of their skill than of anything else.

Are you one of those who force themselves to work with inadequate appliances—or are you on the lookout for the things that will give your ability a broader scope?



CABINET NO. 90 WITH SWITCHBOARD

A thoroughly practical convenience is the Cabinet with switchboard top. Nothing has so aided the dentist in his work as have electrical appliances, and in no other way can they be so conveniently handled as by the use of a Switchboard Cabinet.

Our most popular Cabinets can be furnished with Switchboard Top and fitted with either Electro Dental or Pelton & Crane boards. You should post yourself in regard to their advantageous features, and our easy terms of payment.

A card will bring a catalog.

THE AMERICAN CABINET CO., Dept. F Two Rivers, Wis.

FREE FREE

Is it worth while to know that a far superior cement than you are now using can be had for only one-third the price?

¶ So confident are we in the quality of

Britton's Vitrified Cement

and in your judgment, that we will mail free to any dentist **who has not already received one**, not a small sample such as is generally given away, but a full single portion package—the same quantity that you pay other makers \$1.50 for, and enough to “try out” every claim.

¶ As this offer is made to forty thousand dentists, we ask you to send ten cents to help pay postage and packing.

**This offer is for February
ONLY — So send NOW**

W. OGDEN BRITTON

**483 West State Street
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY**

izer is a hot water one, electrically operated. The size of the instrument container is not given in their catalogue, but may be approximated in the cut above since the marble slab on which the



Electro Dental Manufacturing
Company's Sterilizer.

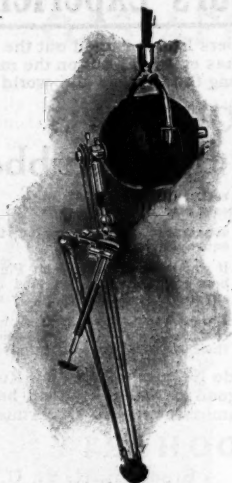
sterilizer sets is six inches square. This appliance is manufactured by the Electro Dental Manufacturing Company, 1228 Cherry street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNIFORM FEES

Commenting on the “Common Sense” articles, Dr. H. G. M. Ball, Chicago, Ill., says:

The dentists lack uniformity in their charges, which should be at least six dollars

The Easiest Way



To find out that the Columbia Engine is better than any other on the market, from **every practical point**, is to put one in your office under actual working conditions.

office alongside **of any** other and try them out side by side.

¶ It won't cost you any more to do this, for your dealer will undoubtedly be glad to have you convince yourself that the Columbia Engine is the one which will give you the best service thru long years of use; be the most convenient and adaptable to all your needs and cost you the least to maintain.

¶ These are things which mean satisfaction for you, so please look into the question well before you buy, and then you will undoubtedly get the Columbia Electric Engine.

Let us send you a catalog and terms.

THE RITTER DENTAL MFG. CO.

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During My 47 Years' Experience

As a manufacturer of dental rubbers I have turned out the highest product of dental rubbers that has ever been put on the market. I have earned this reputation among the dentists the world over.

EUGENE DOHERTY'S New Improved Pink Rubbers

more closely resemble the natural gums than any rubbers that have as yet been put on the market

The three shades, Light, Medium Light and Deep Shade, make it possible to perfectly match all the different shades of the natural gums.

The New Improved Pink Rubbers can not be surpassed in quality, strength, shades or finish. They are of a superior quality, possessing a strength unknown in other makes, are more natural in

appearance, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

If you have never tried my Pink Rubbers you can have no idea of how superior these rubbers really are.

I want you to give them a thorough test, and I am positive they will prove their superiority over all others.

Light, Medium Light or Deep Shade New Improved Pink Rubbers sell for \$5.50 per pound. Any good dental depot will be glad to supply you. Address all communications to Department B.

EUGENE DOHERTY

110-112 Kent Avenue

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

per hour in order to be at least equal to the earnings of plumbers and brick-layers. As it is dentists are in danger of being ridiculed by the laity because of the long hours they work and the small returns they receive. Another point I would make is that all dentists should require, in order to have uniformity, that their patients pay cash, instead of giving them indefinite credit which often means little or no pay.

Many dentists, when the grave is approached, have the humiliation of seeing their friends pass the hat for them. This ought not to be. Some dentists think they are better than their fellows,

hence let the devil take the hindmost! I think this is a selfish way to face the situation. Some plumbers are better workmen than others, yet all receive the same pay. Christ in his parable of the Kingdom of Heaven gave as much pay to the man hired at the eleventh hour as to the man hired in the morning. This parable does not justify the conduct of our over confident and selfish brother.

SOME OPTIMISTS

The fellow who rocks the boat is an optimist. An optimist is one who takes the most hopeful view of things. Manifestly the fellow who rocks the boat knows that

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THE TETER IMPROVED GAS APPARATUS

The Teter Improved Gas Apparatus No. 2 is the most scientifically developed and thoroughly equipped apparatus for the administration of nitrous oxid and oxygen ever invented.

There is no guess work with the Teter Apparatus. Results are absolutely sure and certain. It is the production of an anesthetist who has spent his lifetime in administering nitrous oxid and oxygen. Nitrous oxid and oxygen has been administered with the Teter Apparatus over 250,000 times.

Continued anesthesia is as easily maintained with the Apparatus and Nasal Inhaler as it is with the Apparatus and Face Inhaler.

Most Dentists are familiar with what can be done during the analgesic stage as produced with the Teter Apparatus and many are eliminating pain entirely from all their dental work by this method.

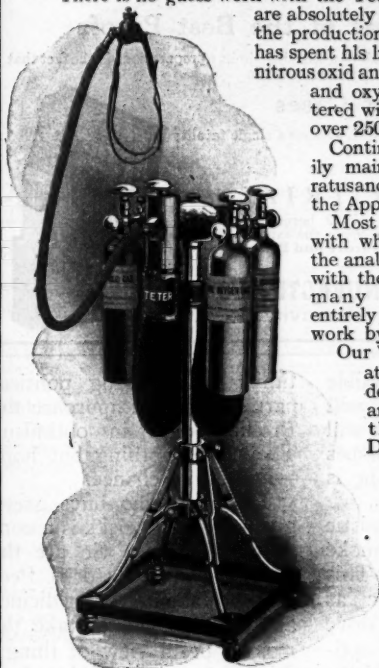
Our Vapor Warmer which is attached to the Apparatus delivers the nitrous oxid and oxygen WARM, thereby enabling the Dentist or Anesthetist to obtain a perfect and safe form of anesthesia which is not accompanied by nausea and other bad after-effects.

The Teter Gas Apparatus is being used by thousands of Dentists and is considered by them as being the greatest practice builder in their offices.

It is of high class workmanship, beautifully finished, and adds dignity and tone to any office or operating room.

Best results obtained only when using Teter Nitrous Oxid and Oxygen with the Teter Apparatus.

Write us for catalogue and literature, giving us at the same time the name of your dealer.



THE TETER MANUFACTURING CO.

Williamson Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio



The Success of
DR. R. B. WAITE'S
ANTISEPTIC LOCAL ANAESTHETIC

For the Painless Extraction of Teeth

is due to these two—*QUALITY* and *UNIFORMITY*. These are the foundations on which its reputation has been established and maintained, until now it is the *STANDARD* by which all others are gauged.

One of the Best Proofs

that it is superior to all other similar preparations is the fact that during the last seventeen years it has been used in

Millions of Cases

In nearly every country in the world, without a single fatality ever having been reported from its use.

To prove our claims we will furnish you

FREE FOR TRIAL

a full ounce dollar bottle or box of 12 hermetically sealed ampules, upon receipt of \$0.25 to cover the expense of packing and postage. **Send for Literature and Prices.**

THE ANTIDOLAR MANUFACTURING CO.

80 MAIN STREET, :: SPRINGVILLE, N. Y.



there are only two possible contingencies—either it will capsize and sink or it will not. The boat rocker hopes that it will not—and so he is a true optimist.

One of the most optimistic things a man can do is smoke in a powder magazine. This is almost as optimistic as thawing dynamite in a stove oven, and much more optimistic than helping the kitchen fire with kerosene.

All political parties are organized optimism. A man who votes Republican year after year in the hope that some day the grand old party will precipitate the millennium, is certainly optimistic—and so is the fellow who votes on the other side. Socialists are op-

timists, but among political parties, none can approach the Prohibitionists in optimism. They have nothing but hope—not even a chance.

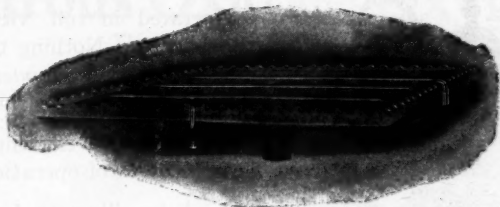
The man who buys green goods or gold bricks is a confirmed optimist. So are the buyers of mining stocks. People who take patent medicines are also inclined to take the most hopeful view of things. So are those who take a drop too much.

The man who puts his head in the lion's mouth at the circus and the man who has a nagging wife are both optimists. One hopes that the lion will not close his mouth—and the other hopes that his wife will. Both are apt to be disappointed.

Please mention ORAL HYGIENE when writing to advertisers.

Ideal Sanitary Table Top

Patented March 28, 1911



MADE in one piece of translucent opaline glass, heavy enough to stand the wear, fitted with ridges upon which to rest instruments, and with flanged corrugated edges to prevent their rolling off.

The sterilizing of instruments does very little good if they are afterward laid upon a soiled table. This top advertises the fact that it is sanitary and that sterilized instruments remain so until used.

There is no soiled wooden edge, no corners to catch dirt, no cloth to get tangled up with instruments, nothing but a clean, dense, white top, easily removed, carrying all instruments and dirt with it, from which the instruments can be placed in sterilizer, dust in waste-box, and the top washed and returned to place in one minute.

The corrugated edges hold instruments where they are put, ready for instant use; also allow classification of instruments, and quick selection of one wanted.

Does not stain, change color, nor become marred by use. Saves time and money and is practically indestructible.

May be used alone or placed on top of bracket table. When used without table a bracket is furnished to fit the arm.

By having two of the tops, a clean one is always ready for use, sure to impress the patient and save time when changing.

Can be supplied for many tables in common use. *Write for particulars.*

Prices: {	Ideal Sanitary Table Tops, each.....	\$3.00
	Ideal Sanitary Table Tops, per pair.....	5.00
	Ideal Sanitary Table Holder.....	3.00

Note:—When Holders are ordered, state names of brackets with which they are to be used.

The Ransom & Randolph Co.
CLEVELAND TOLEDO GRAND RAPIDS

"Monarch" Visible Electric Dental Sterilizers

Increase the Income of any dentist who uses one.



No. 28A
Price, \$13.00

Operated in full view of the patient. Nothing to get out of order. *Guaranteed for two years; will last a lifetime.*

Cleanly, most efficient and lowest in cost of operation.

Send for illustrated catalogue of *Sterilizers, Tables, Brackets and Heaters.*

MONARCH ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Shooting craps, playing draw poker and betting on the races are all optimistic. So is believing in spiritualism, joining the Masons, and going fishing. But none of these is as optimistic as lending money to a friend.

Lovers are optimists and so are all people who go to law. All embezzlers, forgers, pick-pockets and legislators are optimists, for they all take a most hopeful view of their chances of getting caught.

Farmers are optimists and so are automobile manufacturers. The man who buys an automobile is also an optimist—he hopes that the price of tires and gasoline will go down before he goes broke.

We are all optimists.

Optimism is the commonest thing in the world. It is pessimism that is scarce. A good pessimist is so hard to find that there are thousands of people waiting around to hand him money the moment he appears in sight.

Most of the pessimists there are, are bank presidents. A large part of the remainder of the visible supply are running railroads and trusts. Pessimism pays much better than optimism. The best pessimist in the United States is J. P. Morgan. The only hope he ever indulges in, is the hope that the art treasure he has just bought is worth at least half what he paid for it.


John D. Rockefeller made his money as a pessimist. He

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LENNOX

Nitrous Oxid and Oxygen

The Purest, Safest and Most
Reliable Anesthetic Known



This absolutely innocuous anesthetic has never revealed an unpleasant symptom during or after administration. In extended private practice, or in public clinic, its never-failing dependability and excellence gives comfort to the patient and confidence to the operator.

Be Sure that it is "Lennox"

In the most exhaustive, official, analytical tests, "Lennox" has been found the purest and the best. Literature on application which gives information worth while.

The Lennox Chemical Company

Owned and Operated by

The Bishop-Babcock-Becker Company

1201-1215 East 55th Street

CLEVELAND, O.



**Here Are Four Points
Explaining Why**

The Automatic Operating Stool

Is the one you should buy

- 1—It follows the body in every conceivable position and cannot tip-up, roll or slide.
- 2—One hand is all that is needed to release the seat. A slight touch on the conveniently located lever and the seat follows the body.
- 3—It is impossible for the seat to give way or drop.
- 4—There is absolutely nothing in or about the stool that can get out of order.

The 10 days' trial on which this stool is sold will convince you of its superiority and value to you.

Your dealer sells it on trial

Lee S. Smith & Son Co.

Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

took it from the optimists who hoped to compete with the Standard Oil Company.

The world is peopled with folks who have great expectations, in other words, optimists. It is run by people who make it a business to see that most of these expectations do not come true. Some people will say that the sentence just before this is pessimistic. All those who think so are optimists.—*Silent Partner.*

A BOY JUDGE

The news coming several weeks ago from Detroit, Mich., that Judge Frederick Bloman had died, fell upon an ignorant and at first unresponsive public. Who was Judge Frederick Bloman? Three days later thousands knew his life story.

Frederick Bloman, thirteen years old, illiterate, red-headed, and undersized, a rescued waif and an ex-incorrigible, was judge of the Citizens' Court of the Ford Republic for boys at Detroit. Four years ago he was consorting with hoboes and begging food for them. He was a dirty, swearing, tobacco-chewing imp, with no recollection of a home or a mother, and with no respect for any living thing. Yet at his death a judge of Michigan's Supreme Court travelled one hundred miles to attend the funeral, the Probate Court of Wayne County adjourned over two days in his honor, leaders of bar and bench held a meeting

Service is a Commodity —You Are Selling Service

Ethically, Now, Doctor, HOW IS BUSINESS?

If it is not good, we can help you.
If it is good, we can make it better.

We are not trying to commercialize your profession. Neither do we overlook the difference between selling service and selling groceries or Crown and Bridge Work, for instance, but your Crown or Bridge is worth very little to either you or your patient unless it represents a high degree of service rendered.

Covering Up a Tooth is One Thing—Crowning It is Another

Just the difference between good work and guess work.

The Sharp Seamless Crown Outfit

Represents the service class by insuring

**Adaptation, Articulation, Contact,
Contour, Strength and Accuracy,
Beauty and Efficiency**

Speed is incidental, but it is there

We find it difficult to keep up with the constantly increasing demand for the **Sharp System**. There are thousands in use. Are you one of the users? If not, you had better get your order in at once.

OUR BOOK FREE

THE W. M. SHARP CO.

125 Park Avenue

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Arriving By Every Mail

Letters From Prophylactic Experts Praising Our Products

If you are not using them yet, it's your loss, for they will surely help you and make you more friends and money. Order them **NOW**. You risk nothing, as we guarantee them to be just as we say. Many other testimonials similar to these can be shown by us, then

WHY Do You Delay Using Them?

Indianapolis, Ind.
Am using your Metalline Carving Compound, and think it is fine.
DR. O. O. CARTER, D. D. S.

Marlboro, Mass.
Have used your Metalline Carving Compound, and find that it is all you say.
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Your Ammonium Fluorid is certainly a great thing, and will do everything you claim.
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Your Ammonium Fluorid for cleaning human teeth is *par excellent*, and should be in the cabinet of every up-to-date dentist.
Y. D. ROUSE, D. D. S.

Our Ammonium Fluorid and Metalline, each... \$1.00

Our Copper Carbo Strips (24 in box)..... 50

For sale by all leading supply houses. Write us for free samples.

METALLINE MANUFACTURING CO., 1212 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

to pronounce his eulogies, and men and women of distinction gathered round his bier in the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Ford Republic, the superintendent of which is Homer T. Lane, is a home for wayward boys. It is greatly similar in its principles of punishment to the better known George Junior Republic. For a time after Fred Bloman was brought there the habits of his former life made him one of the most unmanageable boys in the republic. He had been taken by the police from a band of gypsies and is said to have been one of the most foul-mouthed youngsters whom the authorities had ever discovered.

His reformation while at the republic was gradual but sure. A strong sense of humor brought him ultimate popularity and after three years' residence the boys elected him judge of their Citizens' Court for a term of six months. After two re-elections he died in office.

On the bench young Bloman displayed ingenuity, tact, and ability in handling his fellow-citizens. A lad charged with "punching another in the kitchen" defended himself by saying he had punched the other, not in the kitchen, but in the stomach. Instantly the judge retorted that his stomach was his kitchen because he kept his "chuck" there. Later he declared that he would

Please mention ORAL HYGIENE when writing to advertisers.

SYNONYMOUS

The Evslin Interchangeable Tooth and the words "exceptional strength" are synonymous. ¶ Ever since its inception this tooth has enjoyed the enviable reputation of being the strongest tooth on the market. ¶ The dentist who abandons the old investing and soldering process in favor of the simple Evslin method, begins to smile again—and the smile continues as long as he uses the Evslin Tooth. ¶ The following illustration shows the reason:



Fig. 1.

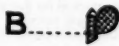


Fig. 2.

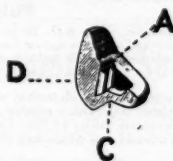


Fig. 3.

Fig. 1. Represents the Molar Saddleback with pin in place.

Fig. 2. Represents the Molar pin.

Fig. 3. Is a sectional view of the Molar Saddleback, showing the three-sided platinum boxing. Note the flat part of the platinum boxing (A), also note the part of the pin (B). These parts, A and B, are made to fit perfectly, thus taking the strain on the tooth from C to D, for when the stress of mastication is reflected back to the backing and pin, the perfect contact of the pin at A takes the strain on the tooth from C to D, and makes its strength more than double that of any other saddleback tooth.



The Evslin Self-Protecting Facing

Running at a predetermined angle, the groove in the tooth permits grinding of the cutting edge at any angle or knife edge, as is done with the pin facing so as to protect the teeth with a gold tip, and yet allow tooth to slide easily on its backing. The angle of the groove permits this mechanical arrangement. Send for our free booklet—you need it NOW.

Manufactured by

PENNSYLVANIA DENTAL MFG. CO.

1317 Sansom Street

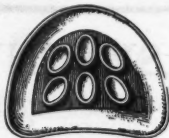
W. L. BARNETT, Philadelphia, Pa., Sole Agent for U. S. and Canada.

AGENCIES:

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New York City,
Albany, N. Y.
Southern Dental Supply Co.
Washington, D. C.
C. M. Kepner,
Baltimore, Md.
Pennsylvania Dental Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Webster Dental Co.,
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St. Louis, Keokuk.

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No. 7

DOCTOR

Reason, study, convince yourself, save time, trouble, worry and make money. Please your patient and be a

Public Benefactor

as you should be. Why not? Be an "ad" to me and let me be an "ad" to you by pleasing your patient and, after the suction has proved entirely satisfactory, please send me a letter of recommendation. Let me and the suction do the rest.

To Be Convinced

send me a good model with teeth in wax, ready for flaking and I will return as soon as possible the finished plate with a suitable suction attached for the price of \$2.00 the first order, subsequent orders will be \$3.00. Delivery charges extra.

Orders should state which way to ship and should be accompanied by remittance for all charges.

Guarantee: If my suction fails to hold the plate firmly I will work the same case over again **FREE OF CHARGE.**

Price of suction, either size, \$1.00 or \$11.00 a dozen.

Invented and Manufactured
only by

Jacob Petry Suction Retainer Co., 2022 Lewis Street,
N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

No. 3

No. 4

No. 5

No. 6



put a stop to the "punching in the kitchen" and "kicking in the basement" that had been going on recently. While trying an alleged thief, Fred once asked the accused, "Then you're willing to be known as a crook?"

The defendant made no objection and Fred ruled: "Well, you are a crook."

Later he was brought before the supreme court for applying the word crook to the accused. In defending himself Fred evolved a definition that has since become classic in the republic: "A crook is a fellow who is willing to be called a crook."

Heart-disease caused his death. In his speech in the probate court one of the at-

torneys said: "He was one of the most efficient aides this court ever had in its juvenile work."—*The Survey.*

"I was asked to find out when you would pay this little account," said the collector, pleasantly.

"Really," answered the debtor, "I am unable to enlighten you. However, there is a soothsayer in the next block who throws a fit and reveals the future at fifty cents a throw."

"I've no money to waste," growled the collector.

"Just add the fifty cents to my account," continued the other, "for I have curiosity on the point myself."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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After 30 Years

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COULDN'T SPELL THE NAME

A short man wandered into Hotel Savoy at Kansas City and asked for a typewriter's studio. He lived in Kansas and wanted to stay another week, but his wife expected him home, so he was in search of a typewriter to send home a letter to serve as an apology for his absence.

"Kansas City, this date," he muttered to the typewriter.

"I have that."

"My dear wife."

"Yes."

"Very important business will require my presence in Oswatomie for a few days—"

"Let's see," interrupted the artist. "How do you spell that Oswatomie?"

"Spell it yourself, it's your typewriter."

"I can't."

"Can't spell Oswatomie?" he asked in disgust.

"No."

"Then I'll go to Fort Scott."

There is one sort of man that there is no place for in the universe, and that is the wobbler, the man on the fence, who never knows where he stands, who is always slipping about, dreaming, apologizing, never daring to take a firm stand on anything. Everybody despises him. He is a weakling. Better a thousand times have the reputation of being eccentric, peculiar and cranky even, than never to stand for anything.—*Success.*

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